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'THREATS' AGAINST IRAN SHOW AGGRESSIVE NATURE OF U.S.

LD221058 Tirana ATA in English 1041 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

["Overt Threats of U.S. Imperialists for Military Intervention in Iran"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 22 (ATA)--The wave of anti-American demonstrations has been extended in Tehran and other Iranian cities during the last days. Hundreds of demonstrators gathered in front of the American Embassy in Tehran on Tuesday and set fire to the U.S. flag, Carter's and Shah Pahlavi's portrait and shouted anti-American slogans. Meanwhile, the Iranian news agency PARS broadcast the announcement of the Central Bank that Iran will not accept anymore dollars for the export of oil. On its part the Iranian Oil National Company asked the European and Japanese importers not to make the payments for the oil bought from Iran in the American banks. In an interview granted to the press, the Iranian trade minister, 'Reza Sadr, pointed out that the replacement of the dollar with other currencies is a road to put an end to the dependence. Iran's foreign minister, Bani Sadr, in a message distributed to the African diplomats in Tehran, stressed that the U.S. should hand the shah over, because the rights of an entire nation are of greater importance than anything else.

Washington is exerting new threats and blackmail towards Iran. The spokesman of the White House expressed the "possibility of undertaking a U.S. military action against Iran". Of late, the U.S. military presence in the Gulf area and in the Indian Ocean, the Oman Sea has been increased. The joint U.S.-British manoeuvres with the participation of the 7th U.S. Navy were conducted in the [word indistinct] sea. The Kitty Hawk aircraft carrier is sailing in the direction of the Indian Ocean to join the other aircraft carrier Midway, which is in the area for some days now.

The recent threats for military intervention in Iran are a clear expression of the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL--Branko Komatina, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived today in our country. He was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Foreign Ministry, as well as by heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Nov 79 AU]

MILITARY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY--A meeting was held at the United Enver Hoxha Officers Military School in Tirana on 8 November to mark the 35th anniversary of the school. Attending were cadets, teachers, servicemen, veterans of the People's Army and guests. Also attending were Simon Stefani, candidate Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary; Llambi Gegprifti, candidate Politburo member; party Central Committee members Nezhmije Hoxha, Gafur Cuci, and Xhelil Gjoni; and other comrades. Servicemen Nuredin Rushani reviewed the glorious 35-year record of the United Enver Hoxha Officers Military School. Veli Llakaj, deputy minister of people's defense and chief of the General Staff, then read a message of greetings sent to the personnel of the school by Mehmet Shehu, minister of people's defense, on the occasion of the school's 35th anniversary. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU]

CONGRESSMAN HANSEN ATTEMPTS TO NEGOTIATE IN IRAN

LD221242 Prague CTK in English 1150 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran/Washington--The highest representative of the U.S. who has visited Iran since the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, House of Representatives member George Hansen, has made an attempt to negotiate the release of U.S. hostages.

Although Hansen has allegedly arrived in Tehran as a private person, the students, who more than two weeks have been occupying the U.S. Embassy, refused to speak to him.

Military circles in Washington try to invent an efficient air rescue operation to free the 49 U.S. hostages, which would be difficult because the embassy is situated in the centre of Tehran. A military action would be resorted to only if the hostages were in danger, Washington sources said.

Fighters, reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters can take off from the two aircraft carriers which are operating near Iran.

U.S. THREATENS TO USE MILITARY FORCE IN IRAN

LD211254 Prague CTK in English 1108 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington/Tehran--U.S. President James Carter indicated last night that the U.S. might use military force against Iran unless the hostages are released from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The Pentagon has announced that the Kitty Hawk aircraft carrier and another five U.S. war vessels are heading for the Indian Ocean from the Philippines. Other U.S. emergency forces operate about 1,000 kilometres from the entry into the Persian Gulf.

Meanwhile, huge anti-American demonstrations are expected to take place in Iran today to support the campaign for the extradition of the former shah.

The U.S. will gradually begin deporting about 700 Iranian students, according to official statements. Immigration authorities said they had verified the identity and checked the activities of about 6,700 Iranian students. Official data put the number of Iranian students in the U.S. at about 50,000.

UN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT CONCERNED OVER HOSTAGE SITUATION

LD211256 Prague CTK in English 0858 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--President of the 34th U.N. General Assembly Salim Ahmad Salim welcomed the release of 13 hostages from the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran and expressed concern over the continuing holding of the remaining diplomats and personnel.

He said he was sure his call for the immediate release of all hostages expresses the concern of the entire international community which shares the belief that inviolability of diplomatic missions and personnel must be respected at all times and without any exceptions.

TEHRAN STUDENTS WARN U.S. NOT TO USE FORCE

LD212152 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--Iranian students holding more than 60 hostages in the U.S. Embassy threatened today to blow up the building and kill all their captives if the U.S. took any military action against Iran.

In response to President Carter's warning yesterday that the remaining hostages might be freed by military means, the students also said that "with the slightest American action all American citizens living in Iran will be captured."

In response to this statement, broadcast by the official Voice of the Islamic Revolution Radio, White House spokesman Jody Powell said today it would be a serious mistake for anyone to disregard President Carter's warning that Iran would be held strictly accountable for the safety of U.S. hostages in Tehran.

DEMAND TO HAND OVER SHAH JUSTIFIED DESPITE AMERICAN 'PROPAGANDA'

AU211145 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Pavol Cipka article: "Polemic Confrontations: Who Has Thrown the Gauntlet to Whom?"]

[Text] Every dictator, every monarch or autocrat who has sought shelter against the anger of his people in the United States can be certain that he will find sanctuary there, particularly if he has not come with empty hands, but since dictators are people who always think only of themselves, such a problem practically does not exist. It exists neither in the case of former Nicaraguan dictator Somoza nor in the case of the former shah of Iran. Official Washington typically regards it as a matter of course to ignore the requests from governments and people of interested countries for the surrender of a former ruler to them so that he can account for a broad range of crimes. Official Washington even regards it as a matter of prestige and honor (there also exists a distorted understanding of honor) to protect those who had loyally served it for many years. It is not even important whether the overthrown potentate takes up residency in the United States for good or not--the decisive thing is that he is not surrendered for just punishment.

This has not caused the White House any great problem--or at least not until recently, when the Iranian people's dissatisfaction and indignation were reflected in the extreme action of the American Embassy occupation in Tehran and the detention of its personnel as hostages. This is in sharp contradiction to international conventions on the exterritoriality of representative offices and on diplomatic immunity. Undoubtedly, these are the generally recognized principles of relations among the states, but the course taken so far by the United States against Iran represents a systematic violation of such basic principles as noninterference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country.

That is exactly why patience has become exhausted, why the Tehran students have resorted to an action that is like an exclamation mark, but the White House understands it as a thrown gauntlet and is now proceeding accordingly. The CIA and the Pentagon are already rubbing their hands over the vision of how quickly the testing of elite units of the "flexible reaction corps" could become a matter for consideration in Tehran.

The public's attitude does not play a negligible role in this script. The propaganda machinery has prepared a sophisticated mixture which can provoke strong anti-Iranian hysteria: Surely the Iranians are openly showing us their hatred, the Iranians are detaining our diplomats, the Iranians are refusing to give us crude oil. That is why we must line up at the gasoline stations.... For instance, dissatisfied motorists--and there are millions of them in the United States--will be inclined to regard Iranians as having caused the lack of gasoline and the rapid price increase--Iranians who had made some demands on the United States and who even want to take billions of dollars out of American banks. Emotions are capable of confusing the issue, and demagogy will also do its share.

The awareness of one's strength, the feeling of power is not only a typical trait of the people in the White House, but can also infect so-called ordinary Americans, for they have lived for decades believing that in the end, the U.S. Navy has always succeeded in "convincing" everybody and anybody in Asia, Africa or Latin America to follow U.S. ideas.

Would the official American propaganda acquaint the average American with the facts concerning Washington's hostile actions against Iran, with the existence of secret plans for reversing the developments in that country, with plans reaching up to the reinstatement of the hated shah? Would it enable the Americans to realize the true causes of the Iranians' indignation? These are merely rhetorical questions, because information understood in this manner could explain what is seemingly unexplainable regarding the Tehran students' behavior, and Washington certainly does not want this.

It suits Washington to present the American public with the expression of suffered wrongs accumulated among the Iranians as inborn aversion, or at least as the base ingratitude of people who had surely received from the United States everything, from wheat to arms in return for crude oil, of course.

Now the deliveries to the Iranians have been stopped, even those already paid for, for these are American goods. The Iranian deposits in American banks also have been frozen, for these are American dollars, even if used to pay for Iranian crude oil. Because this has made it impossible for a sovereign state to have free control over its finances, Ayatollah Khomeini has characterized this by a single word: robbery. Otherwise, it is a declaration of economic war on Iran, and other actions undertaken by American officials correspond exactly to this. For instance, the expulsion of Iranian students or the compiling of lists of Iranians living in the United States who make no secret of their antipathy toward the shah.

Sanction after sanction, a whole register of them, who is it that has thrown the gauntlet, and to whom? Who has negated the justified demand of a legitimate government to surrender the shah, so that he can be put on trial in a court, for instance, in an international court? The disdainful attitude has released the fuse of a desperate pressure action. "The United States is feeling threatened," President Carter has declared, and he places the entire responsibility on the shoulders of Tehran. The feeling of being threatened on the part of the White House is a bad omen. In the past, this almost logically led to armed attacks against those from whom the United States had felt itself threatened. It was never a matter of threat against American territory. It was always the American interests in the background that were threatened, or allegedly threatened, and this time the issue is the same.

PAKISTAN CLOSES UNIVERSITIES DUE TO UNREST

LD221918 Prague CTK in English 1902 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad--Pakistani authorities closed today all schools here and in Rawalpindi for two days in response to yesterday's unrest during which Pakistani and Arab students attacked the U.S. Embassy here.

The U.S. Department of State announced that some of the diplomats and about 300 family members will be evacuated from Islamabad. However, this action should not damage the relations between the U.S. and Pakistan.

A Marine guard and two students were killed during the attack. The body of the U.S. military attache, who had probably died of burns, was found in the burnt embassy building.

RADIO NOTES HOSTAGE RELEASE, DISPATCH OF U.S. SHIPS

LD222315 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Five more people were released today by the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. They are said to be two South Koreans, one citizen of the Philippines, one from Bangladesh and one from Pakistan. A student spokesman renewed the demand for the extradition of the deposed shah to the Iranian authorities.

The U.S. Pacific Fleet has been strengthened by helicopters. UPI believes that the helicopters will probably be allocated to a special unit under the leadership of the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk which is now heading for the Indian Ocean. The dispatch of U.S. naval formations toward the Persian Gulf has been sharply condemned in the Iranian capital. Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr said at a press conference today that there could be no question of negotiations between his country and the United States, but individual contacts are not ruled out.

COMMENTATOR COMMENDS GROMYKO STANCE ON IRAN

LD222317 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Excerpts] It is possible to adopt two attitudes concerning events in Iran--and both attitudes exist. The first is to do everything to insure that events which have, of course, international (?aspects) do not grow into international conflicts, let alone into military actions which cannot be undone. The other is an attitude devoid of a sense of responsibility, which misuses feelings for egoistical, political (?purposes) and which, whenever prudence and even reticence are called for to smooth the path for commonsense, chooses the dangerous path of stirring things up. As I said before, my listeners, both attitudes exist.

Agencies are reporting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's statement, made shortly before leaving Spain concerning events in Iran. He said that the Soviet Union does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. This should make it plain that the Soviet Union is of course interested in everything relating to Iran, particularly if developments inside and outside Iran assume international dimensions. One only has to remember the long common border between the Soviet Union and Iran.

The lesson which the Soviet Union has learned from the situation is shown in the foreign minister's statement: Calm, prudence, commonsense, avoiding everything which might lead to steps inviting disaster. I would call this a statesmanlike attitude, based on a sense of responsibility, and everyone might be reassured to know that the great power, the Soviet Union, bordering on Iran, is facing the development in such a restrained and sober fashion. This can and will have a beneficial effect on events taking place there, and it is important that such an attitude exists, for if one looks at what is written today by FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, the leading capitalist paper in the FRG, it becomes clear just how necessary commonsense is. In FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, military commentator Weinstein, an old hand under Hitler at gathering experience of how to lose a war, sketches the scenario for a military intervention.

One might object that anything Weinstein has to say is of no importance. Whatever he writes is going to have no effect on developments in the Iran. True, yet he is writing not only on his own behalf. What he writes does express the opinion of a number of people who matter in the FRG, and since Weinstein spends a lot of time in the United States, his article no doubt reflects to some extent American views.

This is, of course, more serious, for independently of the current events in Iran, an American strategy for the Persian Gulf exists. This strategy has been in existence for a number of years. One of its pillars was the shah's regime. This pillar has now disappeared. The political, military, strategic interests have remained. Former U.S. Secretary of Defense and Energy James Schlesinger outlined this strategy 18 months ago. He said that the safeguarding of the oilfields in the Middle East and Persian Gulf confronted the United States with a task comparable with the setting up of NATO. NATO had been conceived by the United States as an instrument of power on a world scale, also vis-a-vis its own allies. It did not quite become as effective as they would have wished, but that is a different story. What has remained is the aggressive military alliance of imperialism which says something about the ideas entertained by some in the United States concerning the Persian Gulf. [Word indistinct] and the concentration of ships are not likely to calm the situation. Yet it is vital that reflection and calm are introduced into developments.

SAUDIS ATTACK 'RENEGADES' IN MECCA MOSQUE

LD212132 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Saudi Arabian troops today stormed the Grand Mosque in Mecca and secured control of this most sacred place of Islam, agencies report. The mosque had been occupied yesterday by a group of armed persons, described as renegades. The occupiers had taken many hostages. According to agency reports, Saudi Arabian troops this afternoon succeeded in freeing most of them. Several people are reported to have been killed.

'THREE MILLION' DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE U.S. TEHRAN EMBASSY

LD212128 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Three million Iranians outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran today demanded that Washington extradite the former shah immediately. They adopted a resolution calling on the people of Iran to form an anti-imperialist unity front and to support the Revolutionary Council. Other protest meetings were held in all parts of the country. One year ago today the army, acting on the shah's order, used arms against demonstrators, killing several hundred Iranians. This day is a national holiday in Iran as well as the start of the 15th century in the Islamic calendar.

IRAN'S QOTBZADEH CALLS U.S. WARNINGS 'GUNBOAT POLICY'

LD212310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2041 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--A member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, has described the latest American threats of intervention against Iran as evidence of Washington's blackmailing "gunboat policy." In a television interview he rejected the U.S. threats as an attempt to crush developments in Iran by military force and economic blockade.

PAKISTANI FORCES RESCUE BESIEGED EMBASSY PERSONNEL

LD212130 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Pakistani security forces tonight cleared the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, which had been besieged by several thousand demonstrators. The embassy's personnel were accommodated elsewhere. Western agencies report that popular protest actions against Washington's imperialist policy took place in Rawalpindi and Karachi.

EVENTS IN MUSLIM WORLD INDICATE WEAKENING OF U.S.

LD230020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Gyorgi Onodi commentary]

[Text] Muslim students, believing the United States to be responsible for the events in Mecca, have demonstrated in two more countries. In the capital of Bangladesh several hundred marched to the U.S. Embassy but police succeeded in dispersing them. In Izmir in Turkey demonstrators in front of the U.S. Consulate clashed with police, but no one was injured. Yesterday in Islamabad in Pakistan demonstrators set fire to the U.S. Embassy. So far, five burned bodies have been found under the ruins, two of whom were Americans.

These events indicate that the position of the United States is weakening in the area. This is a factor of uncertainty which raises the possibility of further conflicts. The most recent events in Saudi Arabia reflect this fact. Gyorgy Onodi comments:

It has been clear for several months now that something might happen in Saudi Arabia. The reason is simple: While it is true that the Saudi monarchy shows itself superficially as a deeply religious, theocratic regime, partly behind the high fences of the private villas of the Saudi businessmen, partly by fragmenting the traditional frameworks--a direct consequence of industrial development--the consumer society has gained ground in Saudi Arabia, bringing with it its own world view, customs and laws. This abandonment or betrayal of traditions is obviously rejected by the deeply religious elements, including the clergy. This group has gained support and justification from the events in Iran.

There is another factor as well, however, which has, so to speak, made the internal tension permanent. It is well known that there are hundreds of thousands of guest workers in Saudi Arabia. For them, the state does not provide the benefits which it gives its own citizens. The guest workers include Arabs but also Asians, among them Indians, Pakistanis and South Koreans. Certain groups among them began to strike as early as the beginning of this year. Their strikes were then defeated. The foreigners among the strikers were expelled, but the demonstrations early in this year were clearly the first signs of growing dissatisfaction and this will no doubt lead to further manifestations.

Nor is it impossible--in fact, it appears rather likely--that these various groups have reached some sort of alliance against the leadership which has turned away from the traditions, and that the example for their actions was provided by events elsewhere in the region.

REPORTAGE ON LAZAR'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO PARIS

Sightseeing Tour

LD211608 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI)--MTI reports from Paris: Premier Gyorgy Lazar, who arrived for an official visit in Paris on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Olivier Stirn, French under secretary for foreign affairs, went on a sightseeing tour of Paris in the afternoon. The row of cars of the Hungarian head of government and his suite first went down the Champs Elysees, then circled the Triumph Arc and stopped at the Trocadero Square. After this, Gyorgy Lazar and his suite arrive at the Church of the Invalides and saw Napoleon's Tomb. Following this, the procession of cars stopped at the Notre Dame, the Carousel Triumph Arc and at the Georges Pompidou Cultural Centre. The Hungarian premier and his suite then returned to the Carillon Hotel on the Concorde Square. Madame Eve Barre, the wife of the French premier, and Mrs Gyorgy Lazar went on a boat excursion on the Seine in the early evening hours.

Dinner at Palace

LD211610 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Test] Budapest, November 20 (MTI)--MTI reports from Paris: On Tuesday evening, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre gave a dinner in honor of Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, who arrived in Paris on Tuesday for an official visit, Mrs. Lazar and the members of the suite, at the Quai D'Orsay Palace of the foreign ministry in Paris. The dinner was attended by many members of the French Government, a number of French politicians and personalities of public life.

At the dinner, Raymond Barre and Gyorgy Lazar proposed a toast.

Talks With Barre, Giscard

LD212250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Dispatch by Paris Correspondent Eva Szecsi]

[Excerpt] The talks between Gyorgy Lazar and Raymond Barre are now drawing to their close at the residence of the French Prime Minister, the Hotel Matignon. The talks, as was indicated in advance, centered on the real issues of widening bilateral relations and above all of the development of economic cooperation. At yesterday's dinner both heads of government stressed in their toasts that the intention is mutual.

Gyorgy Lazar was received by Giscard D'Estaing, president of the republic, in the Elysee Palace at 1615. Here the main topics were international life, detente, the European situation and, of course, disarmament.

After the hour-long discussion in the Elysee Palace, the foreign correspondents waiting in the courtyard asked the Hungarian leader to sum up his talks with the president of the French Republic. Gyorgy Lazar said the following:

I am glad to have been able to meet President Giscard D'Estaing and to hand him greetings from Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi and their invitation to visit Hungary. I am glad that I had the occasion for an exchange of views on international questions which are very important for us also. I am greatful for the interest taken by the president of the French Republic in the development of Hungarian-French relations.

Further on Talks

LD221346 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 21 (MTI)--Denes Baracs, MTI's correspondent in Paris, reports:

As has already been reported, Valery Giscard D'Estaing, president of the French Republic, received on Wednesday afternoon Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar. At the talks they both emphasized the significance of detente. They agreed that everything has to (?be done) for the preservation and deepening of detente. Giscard D'Estaing and Gyorgy Lazar described the SALT II agreement as of great significance and stressed the importance of it being ratified by the American Senate.

The development of the relations between the two countries was in the focus of the talks held with Raymond Barre. The prime minister stated that the necessary political conditions and the institutional frameworks for the improvement of the economic relations are given and they investigated in a concrete way how to step forward and to increase the economic exchange and cooperation.

Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, met on Wednesday with his French partner Jean Francois Deniau, while Under Secretary of State Peter Varkonyi, president of the Hungarian Government's Information Office, held talks with the head of the French Government's Information Service, Jacques Bille.

The Hungarian-French talks will end on Thursday morning with a plenary session. At this they will survey the results of the bilateral talks held during the visit, and the prime ministers will give instructions to the leaders of the concerned ministries in the light of these. A joint communique will be issued on the talks.

Final Session

LD221344 Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 22 (MTI)--The MTI correspondent's report from Paris:

The last session of the French-Hungarian talks commenced on Thursday at 9:50 a.m. in the Matignon Palace. In attendance are Premiers Raymond Barre of France and Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary, on an official visit in Paris, as well as the members of the two negotiating delegations.

Conclusion of Visit

LD221956 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 22 (MTI)--The French-Hungarian negotiations concluded Thursday morning in Paris. At the last plenary meeting held in the Matignon Palace, the prime ministers and the members of the negotiating delegations surveyed the outcome of the discussion.

The members of the delegations to the talks reported to the premiers on the results of their discussions and the participants of the plenary meeting studied jointly the concrete measures aimed at further improving the relations.

On the talks conducted in a cordial atmosphere, a communique will be issued later in the day.

After the plenary meeting Gyorgy Lazar and his suite returned to their lodgings in Hotel Crillon.

In the morning hours, the wife of the Hungarian prime minister--accompanied by Mme Eve Barre--paid a visit to a secondary school in Paris.

Gyorgy Lazar, his wife and suite are setting off for Budapest in the midday hours.

LAZAR RETURNS TO BUDAPEST FROM PARIS

LD221956 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 22 November (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, president of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who had paid together with his wife an official visit on 20-22 November to France at the invitation of Raymond Barre, prime minister of the Republic of France, returned Thursday home to Budapest.

The suite returning with him consisted of: Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Peter Varkonyi, chairman of the Government Information Office--Janos Nagy, deputy foreign minister, and Istvan Littvai, deputy minister of Foundry and Machine Engineering. Present at the airport to welcome the returners were: Gyorgy Aczel, vice-president of the Council of Ministers, Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, as well as Jacques Rambal, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest Embassy of France.

POLISH OFFICIALS ATTEND OPENING OF SUGAR REFINERY

LD211220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] The sugar refinery at Kaba, near Debrecen in Hungary, was opened at a ceremony today. Taking part on the Polish side were: Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski; Zbigniew Zielinski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry and Building and member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat; Tadeusz Pietrzak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary; and Adam Glazur, minister of construction.

Taking part on the Hungarian side were: Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker; Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food; and Kalman Abraham, minister of building. During the ceremony, the Polish builders received Hungarian state decorations. The sugar refinery in Kaba, an important investment for the Hungarian economy, was built by the Polimex-Cekop-Budimex consortium. It will produce 97,000 tons of sugar annually. That is 20 percent of the entire sugar production in Hungary.

POLISH DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL, DEPARTS FOR HOME

LD221456 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 21, (MTI)--The 17th session of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation Commission ended on Wednesday in Budapest. Vice-Premiers Gyula Szeker and Kazimierz Secomski, the copresidents of the commission, signed a protocol on the results of the session in the delegation room of the parliament building. The commission surveyed the work since the last session and within this the course of the 1981-1985 plan-coordination, and determined the measures for the further development of the economic and scientific technical cooperation.

At the session, they stated that the cooperation between the two countries' economic branches has further increased and the direct production relations have widened. The value of the mutual dispatches from the specialization of production and cooperation agreements has already surpassed 30 percent of the goods traffic. Most significant is the automobile cooperation and the finished product transport cooperation, on the basis of which the total value of dispatches has surpassed 10 million forints between 1976 and 1980. At the session they also stated that they will continue and expand the public road vehicle industry cooperation. Newer specialization and cooperation agreements will be worked out in the machine industry. In the chemical industry, significant cooperation has been established in the mutual dispatching of synthetic chemical-fibres and medicines. A program has been worked out on the basis of which there is possibility to make use of further Polish construction and mechanic capacities for the Hungarian investments and buildings--following the completion of the Hajdusag sugar factory of Kaba, which began operating recently.

Vice-Premiers Jozsef Marjai and Kazmierz Secomski--who are the constant representatives of their countries in the CMEA--held talks on Wednesday in the Parliment building on questions of mutual interest of the work in the CEMA. The Polish delegation left Hungary on Wednesday afternoon.

SEJM COMMITTEE OPPOSES U.S. NUCLEAR MISSILES PLAN

LD212326 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Nov, PAP--The Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, with the participation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek, reviewed current issues connected with military detente, with a special view to Europe.

Following many hours of discussion, the committee adopted a resolution stressing that NATO plans of further escalating the arms race through, among other ways, the development of new types of American nuclear rockets in Western Europe, are a glaring contradiction of the ideas of European detente. Their implementation constitutes a threat to the vital interests of Poland; the security of all European states.

In the past, Poland has come out with a number of initiatives aiming at the limitation and reduction of European armaments. In a declaration signed on November 1976, a communique after the session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee last May and in other documents, Poland, together with the other members of the Warsaw Treaty, presented an extensive programme for improving the international situation. The programme included complex proposals concerning halting the arms race and disarmament negotiations.

Poland fully supports the proposals put forth by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin on October 6, 1979. His initiatives are an important contribution to creating lasting detente and security in Europe. A serious approach to these proposals and an immediate start of the proposed negotiations would serve the well-understood interests of all European states.

With these superior goals in mind, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic is of the opinion that European (?nations) should, within their appliance obligations, strive to oppose the escalation of nuclear armaments--a probable result of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

The Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee expresses the hope that foreign affairs committees of European parliaments will undertake fast and effective measures in order to achieve the above goal, and declares its readiness to establish constructive contacts and talks in this matter.

The Foreign Affairs Committee stressed the importance of the Soviet decision to withdraw a part of the Soviet Armed Forces from the GDR. The committee hopes that this decision will have a positive influence on the stalemate in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe. As one of participants, Poland is vitally interested in their success and intends to continue its efforts to achieve this aim.

WERBLAN-LED SEJM DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SYRIA

LD221048 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Nov, PAP--A delegation of Sejm (Polish parliament) headed by vice-marshal (deputy speaker), PUWP Central Committee's Secretary Andrezej Werblan, left for Syria today at the invitation of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic. The delegation is composed of MP's: Zdzislaw Balicki, Jan Jankowski, (?Mackowski) and Kazimierz Raszkowski.

The first such a visit in the history of mutual relations will make it possible to establish direct parliamentary contacts favouring their further development.

The programme of a several-day visit envisages talks between the representatives of the Polish Sejm and the Syrian People's Assembly as well as other meetings and political talks. The Polish visitors will acquaint themselves with the development of various fields of life in Syria.

JAROSZEWICZ VISITS TARNOBRZEG VOIVODSHIP

LD221118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Sandomierz--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, accompanied by the administrators of Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, visited Sandomierz today. They were particularly interested in the reconstruction of the town, which will be celebrating its [words indistinct] anniversary next year.

SEJM TO MEET 1 DECEMBER ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD230814 Warsaw PAP in English 0512 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Nov, PAP--The Sejm (Polish parliament) will meet at a session on December 1, 1979, it was announced here.

The chief item on the agenda is the discussion on or what is called the first reading of the draft national plan of socioeconomic development in 1980.

The draft will be devoted to the last year of the present quinquennium and simultaneously the year ending the decade of the 1970s. Therefore, the greater is the significance of tasks and proportions to be included in the next year's plan. The results of its implementation will determine the final effects of the economic development of Poland in the last decade, taking into account the difficult conditions brought about by this year's well-known problems in some branches of economy.

BRIEFS

FOOD ACCORD WITH USSR--The cooperation of the Polish and Soviet food industries is of long standing, but it is still possible to further intensify this cooperation. Problems of milk and meat production were discussed during the visit in our country of Bergey Antonov, Soviet minister of the meat and dairy industry, who left Poland on 28 October. At the end of the Soviet delegation's visit the sides signed a protocol on prospects for the development of scientific-technical cooperation between the Polish and Soviet dairy and meat industries up to 1990. The protocol was signed by Emil Kolodziej, minister of food industry and purchase; Minister Jan Kaminski, chairman of the Administrative Board of the "Peasants' Self-Aid" Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives; and by Sergey Antonov, minister of meat and dairy industry of the USSR. [Text] [Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 29 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

SPANISH CULTURE PROTOCOL--The concluding protocol on the Second Plenary Session of the Polish-Spanish Standing Commission for the Implementation of Intergovernment Agreement on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation has been signed in Madrid. The protocol provides for new ventures in the field of propagation of Polish language and culture in Spain and Spanish language and culture in Poland, the strengthening of cooperation between schools of higher education, artists and the national libraries of the two countries as well as cooperation in the domain of music and theater. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON RCP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

21 November Morning Plenum

AU211032 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0800 GMT on 21 November carries a 22-minute recorded report from the Congress Hall on the morning plenum proceedings, including reports on and portions of speeches by various regional delegates and by Education Minister Suzana Gadea. According to the announcer, the speakers all praised Nicolae Ceausescu's report, expressed support for the RCP's policies and for the proposal to reelect the party secretary general, and dealt with specific matters in their respective province.

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0900 GMT carries a further 18-minute recorded report on the plenum, including reports on and excerpts of the following speakers:

Emil Bobu, chairman of the central Council of the Union of Romanian Trade Unions, who says: "In the light of the Guidelines and directions included in the secretary general's report, the trade union bodies are dutybound to act more intensively to mobilize all the working people--as producers and owners of the means of production, and as end users of everything that is achieved in our country--to resolutely implement the new economic-financial mechanism, one of the basic elements of the concrete assertion of workers' self-management and self-administration."

Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and delegate for Mures County, is reported as praising Ceausescu's contribution to all Romania's achievements, especially to solving the nationality problem, and as saying that "The Hungarians in Romania indignantly reject the schemes of nationalistic-chauvinist propaganda by foreign reactionary circles, who are trying to destroy the people's unity with fabrications, by distorting realities and attempts to sow discord among working people of Romania, Hungarian, German and other nationalities."

Dumitru Radu Popescu, vice chairman of the Union of Writers, who according to the announcer spoke in particular about the role of writers in Romania, which is "to assert the revolutionary values and ideals."

Defense Minister Ion Coman who conveys the army's greetings to the congress, and says: [Begin Coman recording] "The troops of our revolutionary army, from private to general, in unison with the entire country, enthusiastically express their unanimous hope that the supreme forum of the Romanian communists will reelect to the high position of party secretary general the humane communist whose name defines the most fertile period in our national history opened up by the ninth congress, the brilliant representative of our people's aspirations for progress, freedom, independence and peace, the militant of international repute for a better and more just world, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The general conviction is that this re lection will guarantee fulfillment of Romania's great future targets, presented in the comprehensive report by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and in the other documents-directives submitted to the congress for debate, which I wholly support." [end recording]

The reporter adds that Ion Coman praised the conditions of the army in Romania and reports him as having said that "our army members support as one the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which also stamps its effigy on the military obligations assumed under bilateral or multilateral treaties. In concluding, Comrade Ion Coman assured the congress that the army would do its utmost to fulfill the 12th congress decisions, and that it is ready at any moment to rally to the fatherland's and supreme commander's orders with devotion, dignity and revolutionary determination."

Further on Morning Proceedings

AU211515 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1100 GMT on 21 November carries a further 25-minute recorded report on the morning session of the 12th RCP Congress Plenum. The announcer summarizes, with recorded portions, the speeches made, among others, by Political Executive Committee member Dumitru Popescu, speaking for Iasi County, and Finance Minister Paul Niculescu. According to the announcer, the speakers dwelt on achievements in their spheres, pledged to implement the congress documents, and supported the proposal to reelect Nicolae Ceausescu as RCP Central Committee secretary general.

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1400 GMT on 21 November carries a further 15-minute report, with recorded excerpts, on the morning proceedings of the 12th RCP Congress. Among the speakers reported is Eduard Eisenburger, chairman of the Council of Working People of German Nationality, who states: [begin Eisenburger recording] "The working people of German nationality, as equal sons of our great family, have expressed their complete adherence toward the goals, directions and orientations of the 12th congress documents and greatly appreciate the principled nationality policy reasserted at the congress and consistently promoted by the party secretary general and firmly applied by our party and state." [end recording]

According to the announcer, the next to take the floor was Grand National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan, who dwelt especially on agricultural development, followed by Ion Patan, minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets, who dealt with raw and other materials supplies and with energy matters, stressing that "of primary importance is the improvement of the overall process of technical-material supply to completely and smoothly insure the necessary resources in keeping with plan provisions."

The announcer then states that the congress will continue its afternoon proceedings in sections.

Afternoon Sections

AU211525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Text] This afternoon the RCP Congress proceedings continued in 15 sections. These are sections for questions concerned with:

Developing the forces of production and raising the country's socialist industrialization onto higher levels;

Developing the raw materials base and insuring technical-material supplies;

Insuring energy sources, increasing the national energy potential, developing the energy production and utilizing it with high economic efficiency;

Scientific research and technological development, introducing technological progress, improving education and training manpower and cadres;

Agriculture, forestry, food industry, waters and environmental protection;

Investments, constructions, transportation and telecommunications;

Regional socioeconomic development;

Developing consumer goods production, domestic trade and services to the people;

Social problems, raising the living standard and continuously improving the quality of life;

Financial policy and continuously increasing economic efficiency;

Foreign trade and international economic cooperation;

The social and state system, improving the scientific leadership of society and developing socialist democracy;

Ideology, and political, cultural and socialist education;

Internal organization of the party and of mass and public organizations; and

Party-state international activity.

22 November Morning Plenum

AU221620 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0800, 0900, 1000 and 1200 GMT on 22 November carries 15-18 minute reportage from the morning plenum session of the RCP congress, consisting of reports with recorded portions on speeches made by various delegates, including Leonte Rautu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee, who spoke as chairman of the Stefan Gheorghiu Party Academy, and Cornel Burtica, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign trade.

According to the announcer, the speakers dwelled mainly on achievements in their particular sphere, pledged to implement the congress documents, and supported the proposal to reelect Nicolae Ceausescu as party secretary general.

At 1200 GMT, the announcer says that the morning plenum session has concluded, and that the proceedings will resume in the afternoon in sections.

Afternoon Sections Continue

AU221625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Summary] This afternoon the 12th RCP Congress proceedings have resumed in the 15 sections. Delegates are discussing various tasks and issues included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report and in other congress documents. At this time the proceedings in sections are continuing.

23 November Morning Proceedings

AU231032 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0800 GMT on 23 November carries a 17-minute report on the RCP plenary proceedings, which resumed "an hour ago." The announcer says that the congress has received more messages from various organizations, communists and working people, altogether 16,577 such messages, expressing unanimous approval for the congress documents, hailing Nicolae Ceausescu's general activity and supporting the proposal that he be reelected party secretary general.

Various regional delegates are reported to have addressed the plenum, after which the announcer says that "Comrade Petre Lupu [member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee] presented a report of the Commission for Examining Appeals, which was unanimously adopted by the congress." Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1000 GMT on 23 November announces that today's first plenary session has concluded. In a 10-minute report on the proceedings, the announcer says that the 12th RCP Congress decisions were adopted unanimously on endorsing the following documents on the agenda:

RCP Central Committee report on the RCP activities in the period between the 11th and 12th congresses and the party's future tasks;

Report of the Central Auditing Commission;

The 12th RCP Congress directives on Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and guidelines up to 1990;

Program-directive on scientific research, technological development and technical progress during the 1981-90 period and main guidelines up to 2000;

Program-directive on energy research and development during the 1981-90 period and main guidelines up to 2000;

Program-directive on raising the living standard during the 1981-85 period and continuously improving the quality of life; and

Program-directive on Romania's regional socioeconomic development during the 1981-85 period.

The congress also unanimously adopted a decision empowering the new Central Committee to draft the party program up to the years 2000-10 by the time of the 13th congress. Then the delegates endorsed modifications to the party statute.

After referring in general terms to the importance of the documents adopted, the announcer says that the concluding session of the 12th RCP Congress will be broadcast live on radio and television this afternoon.

AGERPRES REPORTS AREA VISITS BY FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS

AU221632 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 22 Nov 79 AU

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/11/1979--Romanian leading newspapers on November 22 extensively refer to the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, important event in the life of the party, of the whole country.

Readers are also informed of the friendship meetings occasioned by the visits of foreign delegations attending the 12th Congress of the RCP. Published are reports of the meeting at the "1 Mai" oil equipment enterprise in Ploiesti, participated in by the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; the meeting at the "Grivita Rosie" chemical equipment enterprise in Bucharest, attended by the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; the meeting of the Bucharest "Automecanica" enterprise attended by the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party; the meeting at the Pietesti car enterprise, attended by the delegation of the SUPG; the meeting at the "Muscel" mechanical enterprise in Cimpulung, attended by the delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; the meeting at the Bucharest "Vulcan" enterprise, attended by the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; the meeting at the Bucharest knitwear "Tricodava" enterprise, attended by the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam. At the same time readers are announced that delegations of communist, workers' socialist and progressive parties attending the proceedings of the 12th Congress of the RCP visited industrial enterprises, farm units, cultural and art institutions.

ARRIVAL OF ISRAEL, EL SALVADOR DELEGATIONS FOR CONGRESS NOTED

AU212020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1979--The Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party resumed its proceedings in plenum on Wednesday morning. Besides delegates and invited guests, attending are also foreign guests invited to participate in the congress. The delegates were informed that the representative of the Communist Party of Israel, Gonem Benjamin, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of that party, and the delegation of the Communist Party of El Salvador led by R.A. Gonzalez, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of that party, also arrived to attend the congress. Their presence at the congress announced, they were also conveyed a militant salute on behalf of the RCP leadership.

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT TO RCP CONGRESS

AU202145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

["Twelfth Congress: Report of Central Auditing Commission"--AGERPRESS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/11/1979--The financial situation of the Romanian Communist Party is good. The incomes made, the sense of responsibility shown in using them have secured the full covering of the expenditures for current activity, the means for proper implementation of the Political-Organizational and Educative Commission, delivered by Commission's Chairman Vasile Vilcu on the second day of the congress.

The report shows that in the period elapsed since the previous congress (1974), the commission acted in harmony with the attributions conferred on it by the party rules for the improvement of the setting-up and administration of the funds and material assets of the party, of the activity of analyzing and solving the applications, letters and intimations of citizens.

Fees are the main source of the party incomes. In the period between the two congresses, thanks to the increase of the party membership and to the rising tariff remunerations, the incomes derived from fees grew more than twice. An important contribution to increasing the incomes was also made by the party's economic units.

Thanks to their development and better organized activity, their incomes grew almost 67 percent in the last five years. Over the same period, the incomes derived from party publishing activity and press also doubled. Most of the county party bodies (35 out of 39, as well as the Bucharest municipal one) are self-financed. Through a more careful administration of the material and financial means, important savings were made, the necessary funds were secured for actions of higher organizational, political, educational and social efficiency for the instruction, training and brush-up of a larger number of party and state activists, of the mass and public organizations' activities.

Listing these results, the report also shows that the Central Auditing Commission could, by more sustained activity, bring about more substantive achievements in handling the funds and material means of the party.

The report then stresses that over the period elapsed since the eleventh congress, as many as 647,142 citizens addressed letters to the party leadership and 132,230 citizens were granted audience at the Central Committee of the party. A large number of citizens were granted audience by party leadership, ministers and leaders of the other party, state bodies, institutions and economic units.

The problems disclosed in letters and audiences were very diverse and of general interest, which points to the working people's greater care for the major aspects of our political, economic and social life. Numerous collectives of working people, thousands of party members or people who are not party members, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities, expressed in telegrams and messages their adhesion to the Romanian Communist Party's home and foreign policy, their esteem for the party's general secretary.

The letters and audiences proved, by the numerous proposals, observations, solutions, the working people's engagement in the actions of improving the production and labour management and organization, the relations of production and the social relations, the activity in various compartments, and the ever firmer implementation of the principles and rules of socialist ethics and equity. By the problems disclosed in letters, the party bodies and organizations, the working people's councils were given efficient support in doing away with shortcomings and improving the political, organizational and productive activity. This proves the continuous raising of the working people's level of socialist consciousness and tellingly demonstrates the actual affirmation of working-class democracy in Romania.

An important number of letters and audiences referred to some private matters of the working people; they were analysed and solved in full responsibility.

Audiences were scheduled with leading cadres at all levels. Commissions of working people for letters and audiences were arranged and given an impetus under the party committees and bureau of the basic party organizations in enterprises and institutions. These commissions including over 80,000 members made an important contribution to organizing and managing the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of the working people.

The practice was expanded of in-field checking most particular intimations and a considerable improvement was noted with conclusion analysis and capitalization.

The activity of solving the letters and intimations of the working people was examined once every three months by the secretariat of the Central Committee and twice a year by the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. This important activity in 1978 and 1979 was analyzed by the plenary meetings of the Central Committee, each time corresponding tasks being set for the party, state and civic bodies. On a state line this activity was analyzed twice a year by the State Council and by the Council of Ministers.

Due to the continuous improvement of the activity deployed by the party, state, mass and civic bodies and organizations for quickly, attentively and with party apprehension solving [as received] the problems of the working people, this drive brought to the fore a series of resources apt to contribute to developing and deepening the socialist democracy, to amplifying the dialogue between the masses of citizens and the party and state bodies, to the more vigourous affirmation of the civic initiative and responsibility.

An example of solicitude and responsibility to this relations between the party and the people is the general secretary of the party who analyses, weekly and whenever necessary, the problems mentioned by letters and in audiences, personally examining and following their solutions. The report also mentions that a series of improvements are necessary in this activity since some institutions, party, mass and civic organizations, leaders still do not pay due attention to these problems, solve them with delay or incompletely.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DELEGATIONS TO RCP CONGRESS

LCY Delegate

AU212300 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1979--On Wednesday, November 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, received the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, participating in the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP.

Being highly appreciative of the current forum of Romania communists, the head of the delegation conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute as well as best wishes, on behalf of Josip Broz Tito. Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed, in his turn, warmest greetings and cordial wishes of good health and success to Josip Broz Tito, to the leadership of the LCY.

During the interview, full satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration in all domains between the two countries. Both sides underlined the resolve to expand and diversify comardely cooperation, contacts and exchanges of opinions and information between the RCP and the LCY, to expand the collaboration between the two countries on multiple planes.

The exchange of views on current international questions highlighted the necessity of consolidation the course towards detente, understanding and collaboration to which Romania and Yugoslavia make a constructive contribution. Reiterated was the resolve of Romania and Yugoslavia to further act for the establishment of bi- and multilateral relations of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness among the Balkan states, for the triumph of the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world over. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

PZPR Delegate

AU212255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1979--On Wednesday, November 21, Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party led by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP, attending the proceedings of the Twelfth RCP Congress.

The guest conveyed a warm salute to Nicolae Ceausescu from Edward Gierek as well as wishes of full success to the proceedings of the Twelfth RCP Congress. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and addresses, in his turn, cordial greetings and best wishes to Edward Gierek.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of collaboration between the RCP and the PUWP, between the two countries and peoples, which develop steadily. The joint determination was emphasized of further developing and diversifying bilateral collaboration and cooperation in the interest of the two states, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The exchange of views on questions of the international political situation brought to the fore the particular importance of the intensified join struggle of the peoples for the consolidation of the positive course towards detente, peace, security and cooperation in Europe and worldwide. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

GDR's Sindermann

LD222115 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, President Nicolae Ceausescu, and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, expressed their joint interest in increasing socialism's influence on world developments and in continuing a policy of detente through disarmament. Both sides welcomed the Berlin detente initiative. It was important now to utilize all possibilities for preventing the deployment of new atomic missiles in Western Europe and ending the arms race.

Nicolae Ceausescu today received the SED delegation, led by Horst Sindermann, which is attending the 12th Romanian Communist Party Congress. During the friendly discussion, Horst Sindermann conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Nicolae Ceasusescu. The two sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the SED and RCP were continually being consolidated and strengthened and lending fresh impetus to the development of cooperation between the two states and peoples in all aspects of social life.

Antal Apro, MSZMP Delegation

LD221028 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Nicolae Ceausescu today received the Hungarian party delegation, led by Antal Apro, which is attending the Romanian CP Congress. The meeting took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

BCP Delegation

AU212240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2004 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu received on Wednesday, November 21, the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, attending the Twelfth RCP Congress.

Highly appreciative of the report and the other documents submitted to the Romanian communists' forum, the head of the delegation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings, wishes of good health and happiness from Todor Zhivkov.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly thanked and conveyed in his turn a warm salute and best wishes to Todor Zhivkov.

During the talk, special satisfaction was expressed at the steady expansion and deepening of the relations of lasting friendship and collaboration between the two countries, parties and people, and the wish was reiterated to develop and strengthen them on many planes, to intensify the contacts and consultations on matters of common interest, to identify new ways and means of collaboration and cooperation to the benefit and in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and progress in the world.

Also approached were topical aspects of the international political life, with the stress falling this time again on the determination of Romania and Bulgaria to make a further active contribution to the consolidation of the course toward detente and cooperation to the promotion of new international relations, to the establishment of a climate of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The meeting passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

CSSR Delegation

LD221600 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the delegation of the CPCZ which is attending the 12th congress of the Romanian communists. The delegation is led by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier.

At the meeting both sides highly praised the current level of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations and emphasized both countries' striving to promote their further development.

At the same time they also exchanged views on a number of topical questions pertaining to the current international situation.

Cuban Delegation

AU221655 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 22 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/11/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 21 the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba, minister of culture, who attended the Twelfth RCP Congress.

The head of the delegation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute from Fidel Castro. At the same time he assessed highly the report delivered by Nicolae Ceausescu at the 12th congress, the programmes of economic, scientific and social development of Socialist Romania in the next years and in a longer run.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that Fidel Castro be conveyed his cordial salute and best wishes.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the upward evolution of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The joint wish was expressed to further work in the spirit of the understandings reached during the Romanian-Cuban summit dialogue, for the expansion and deepening of the collaboration on multiple planes, between Romania and Cuba, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

The exchange of views on current questions of international life disclosed the ever more important role incumbent on the socialist countries, on the developing countries, on the non-aligned states in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, for the triumph of the ideals of freedom, independence and social progress of the peoples, for the establishment of a new world economic order.

The interview proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

DPRK Delegation

AU221629 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 22 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/11/1979--On Wednesday, November 21, Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Pak Song-chul, member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who attend the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP.

The head of the delegation handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu a message on behalf of Kim Il-song and addressed a warm salute, wishes of good health and happiness to him as well as wishes of prosperity to the Romanian people. The guest was highly appreciative of the report presented to the congress by the general secretary of the RCP considering that it has special importance in the raising of Romania on to fresh peaks of civilization and progress and wished full success in the implementation of the documents to be adopted by the congress.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed to Kim Il-song, to the Workers' Party of Korea and to the Korean people a warm salute, best wishes of fresh successes in the construction of socialism and the peaceful reunification of the country on behalf of the party, of the people and on his own behalf.

During the interview the sides mentioned with particular satisfaction the relations of tight and fruitful collaboration continuously developing between the two countries, parties and peoples grounded on the important agreements reached by the party and state leaders of Romania and of the DPR of Korea. They also reasserted the resolve to diversify these relations, the relations of collaboration and cooperation economically and in other domains of mutual interest, according to the demands of the general progress of the two countries, to the interest of the general cause of peace and socialism.

The party general secretary reaffirmed the solidarity of the RCP, of the Romanian Government and people with the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people after peaceful independent and democratic reunion of the fatherland, showing that Romania consistently supports the constructive initiatives and suggestions of the DPR of Korea, meant to secure the implementation of this major desideratum.

The exchange of views on topical matters of the international life brought to the fore the necessity for efforts to intensify for the implementation of a lasting system of security in the world, for the settlement of a climate of peace, cooperation and trust among nations.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

U.S. WARNING TO IRAN OVER HOSTAGES REPORTED

LD211250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0919 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 21 (TANJUG)--The U.S. have warned the Iranian Government of the possibility of using other ways, not peaceful ones, for the liberation of the 49 U.S. diplomats who have been held hostage in the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran since November 4.

In a short communique, unexpectedly issued late last night, after President Carter's one and a half hour meeting with the highest military and state officials, it is stressed that the U.S. Government has so far tried to solve the problem in a peaceful manner, by way of the U.S. and other channels. The U.S. are calling on the Iranian Government to grasp the full seriousness of the situation it created itself.

Although the communique does not explicitly mention the possibility of using military force, in circles close to the U.S. Government, the communique has been taken as an indirect, but very plain warning to the Iranian Government that in the case the imprisoned diplomats are actually taken (?before a) court to be tried as spies, the U.S. would be obliged to use force to liberate the hostages.

This is the first time during the Iranian crisis that the U.S. Government even indirectly mentions the possibility of using military force. To informed circles this is also substantiated by the U.N. Charter which recognizes the "basic right to self-defence". A U.S. aircraft carrier has been ordered to leave the Philippine Sea and head toward to Persian Gulf.

POLITIKA VIEWS POSSIBLE U.S. USE OF 'GRAIN WEAPON'

AU211146 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Jurij Gustincic report: "Food as the Weapon of the Future"]

[Excerpts] New York, 17 November--A new seemingly harmless and peaceful threat that can cause no bloodshed has made its appearance and has been virtually lost midst the floods of threats of how revenge will be brought down on Iran today or on the oil cartel yesterday, of not with arms then with a show of military power, that is, as is said, with sabre-rattling. This new threat is the threat with food, that is, a threat of depriving of food those who do not have enough of it themselves and are constantly forced to buy it elsewhere.

In an article entitled "How to Destabilize Iran" commentator William Safire, one of the most angered Americans, shows how people quickly shed all shame when someone weaker steps on their toes:

"Restraint need not be paralysis. We have a nonviolent weapon that can have an effect in Iran. That nation imports 30 percent of its food and relies on the United States for its rice and much of its wheat, corn and poultry feedgrain," he said.

Humanists and, together with them, also the government indignantly reject any idea of using food in any other way except in the way called for by the organizations aiding poor nations or by UNICEF. But as the oil prices are rising and as it is also in other ways that "the knife is placed against the throat of a great nation," the idea of food as a weapon is constantly appearing in emotional discussions.

It was in the leisure time accorded to them in the lines at the gasoline pumps last summer that the Americans discussed widely the idea of using food as a weapon for the first time. But, to be true, it is not quite clear to farmers whether a reduction of purchasing their products by foreign nations would really suit them. Food exports are considered sacred for the highly industrialized grain production in the midwest.

Sacred perhaps but not completely. Farmers, too, were short of oil and gasoline during the summer months. Highly industrialized food production is impossible without fuel. At that time it was possible to hear: "A bushel of grain for a barrel of oil."

At present and for some time to come there are only two countries in the world which have such large market surpluses of grain and corn at their disposal that they could counter "the oil weapon" with "the grain weapon". They are the United States and Canada. The United States annually delivers more than 10 million tons of food to the OPEC countries. This is a quantity that cannot be replaced. And Iran is even more vulnerable: During a decade and half it has been fed by the Americans under their "Food for Peace" program and has grown into a modern consumer of meat and poultry grown on grain and corn. In a certain way Iran is a client country of the American farmers, export trusts and grain-price policies.

The developed world, especially the American world, has been spoiled by cheap oil. As this is seen by many people here, the irony is in the fact that the Arab countries and Iran have been spoiled by cheap grain, the prices of which have been rising only a third as fast as oil. They eat more and enjoy a greater variety of food. In the same way as the West, they find it harder to reconcile themselves to any belt tightening.

The American farmers waver between realism and something that we can call nationalism. They want to sell, but neither is the idea of reducing their production in order to maintain high prices and to be able to counter any turn in the sales policies of the OPEC countries which affect them with a corresponding turn in their own policies entirely alien to them.

But if the Americans decided to take the unusual step of using grain as the basis of their political game, then they would naturally first have to deprive their large grain traders of their freedom and place the export trade under state control which would determine prices, that is, in some way they would have to nationalize the export trade. There are no indications that any such steps have been officially considered.

But if the slogans about "one bushel for one barrel" appear on the bumpers of American automobiles, then it is difficult to expect that they will once again be forgotten. Wise is perhaps that Arab who was the first to think of buying land in the United States, provided that he is allowed to do so. In any event wise are those countries which--refusing to wait for the stormy and contradictory development of world politics--are taking all possible steps to be able to feed themselves as soon as possible. It was believed once that the smoke from steel furnaces trailing over the countryside was the most important symbol of independence. It seems that the true independence more and more depends on one's own daily bread.

U.S. RESPONSE TO ISLAMIC WORLD ANTI-U.S. ACTIONS NOTED

LD212206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, Nov 21 (TANJUG)--The United States follows with keen attention and obvious dose of anxiety a genuine avalanche of anti-American demonstrations in the Middle East and almost throughout the Islamic world. [passage indistinct]

that last night's indication of the possibility that in case of trial of the U.S. diplomats in Tehran as "spies", "other means for their liberation "could also be applied will provoke so strong reaction.

Assurances are now being given again that the announcement of the White House is only "a warning to Iran" of possible consequences of possible extreme acts by revolutionary students towards the hostages, and not at all an official indication that American military action should be expected within a shorter or longer period of time.

Government representatives especially warned that the U.S. has no [words indistinct] the events in Mecca and that it was not included in any respect in any activity which led to violent actions in the Islamic holy place.

BORBA REPORTS PAKISTANI CONCERN OVER U.S.-IRAN CRISIS

AU211148 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 79 p 8 AU

[Rade Brajovic report]

[Summary] Karachi, 15 November--Today Pakistan's strictly censored press, both here in Karachi and in Islamabad, devotes more space in recent days to "the alarming events in Iran and in this entire region". Reading the reports and commentaries on these events in Karachi's dailies, it is impossible to escape "the impression of a great and apparently exceptional concern about what might follow."

The holding of some 100 hostages by Khomeyni's revolutionary followers seems to be understood here more and more "exclusively as an event staged to provoke a crisis of unforeseeable proportions. The ways leading to such a crisis are indicated here in the prominently featured press reports on the movement of 'the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway and of other naval ships toward the areas in the Arabian Sea near the Persian Gulf.'" Even though only a few days ago the foreign diplomatic circles in Islamabad still maintained that the United States would go to extreme limits to avoid a military action to free the hostages, now it is no longer believed that "the crossing of the extreme limit" can still be "completely excluded." Diplomatic circles here believe that the United States is restraining itself because it does not want to lose Iran completely and create room for "the penetration of the other power." In this connection it has been possible to "notice a certain 'satisfaction' among the U.S. sources over Moscow's stand in connection with the affair of hostages." It is clear that "the U.S. strategic interest in this vital region continues to be a dominant fact."

The strategic interests are intertwining and colliding, and fears of moves in the background are noticed in Pakistan.

"Even the press which under the present conditions of a state of emergency and strict censorship fully expresses the positions of official Islamabad contains plenty of warnings against the danger of 'losing the responsibility.' Elsewhere, it is not difficult to find clear stands of disapproval of the methods applied by 'revolutionary Muslim stuents,' although sympathies for the 'Islamic revolutionary system of the great leader Ayatollah Khomeyni' and support for the spirit of 'teaching imperialism a lesson' prevail."

An editorial in the Karachi MORNING NEWS today concludes that unless the situation is handled carefully, conflagration may envelop many countries of the region, and it expresses the hope that the United States will respond with reason and stop the escalation of the crisis.

MOSCOW PRESS WITHHOLDING COMMENT ON U.S., IRAN

LD212158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 21 (TANJUG)--The news on hints from Washington that military force could be used against Iran has been published in Moscow with no commentary.

The Moscow press does not comment on the U.S.-Iranian tension, but only records the actions and positions of both sides. A change occurred recently in Soviet-Iranian relations. Iran annulled two articles in the Iranian-Soviet agreement of 1921 providing for a Soviet military engagement in Iran in case of an outside military intervention threatening the Soviet security. Observers assess, however, that a possible U.S. intervention in Iran would result in a dangerous tension in that part of the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NONALINED NEWSPOOL CONFERENCE

End of Coordinating Session

LD211028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, Nov 20 (TANJUG)--The Coordinating Committee of the Pool of Nonaligned News Agencies today ended its two-day session with agreement on all questions on the agenda.

The committee sat in session [words indistinct] a preparatory body. It is to forward all the documents and (?recommendations) adopted for consideration to the (2d) Conference of the Nonaligned News Agencies Pool and of representatives of governments of the nonalined countries to start in Belgrade on Nov. 22.

Among other things, the Coordinating Committee discussed a project on setting up an integrated telecommunications system of the nonaligned countries and formed a working group to study this important project. Further, opinions were interchanged on the need for the forthcoming 2d pool conference to send an appeal to all the governments of the nonaligned countries to immediately lower their telecommunications tariffs for their news agencies [words indistinct] at least or 50 percent. [passage indistinct]

The Coordinating Committee today discussed the idea on the formation of a multinational news agency originating from the West for the realization of which the support of a number of nonaligned news agencies pool members was demanded. In this context the Iraqi delegation criticised the news agency (?MENA's) stand. MENA participated in a number of discussions on a multinational news agency. However, MENA's representative stated the full loyalty to the pool and added that MENA will do nothing detrimental to the pool.

The stand that the pool members cannot enter arrangements clashing with principles on which the pool is founded was unanimously adopted. In this it was stressed that the aim of the nonaligned news agencies pool is the strengthening of national information media in order to eliminate negative effects of multinational information mechanisms.

The committee decided to propose to the 2d pool conference to support the stands of the nonaligned and developing countries in their efforts to have a more equitable (?distribution) [words indistinct] agencies at the World Administrative Conference on Radio Frequencies now in session in Geneva.

At its afternoon session, the committee decided to submit a 3-year action program for the pool to the conference for approval.

The Coordinating Committee adopted the agenda draft for the Second Conference of the Nonaligned News Agencies Pool and representatives of the nonaligned countries governments.

In closing the session, chairman of the Coordinating Committee D.R. Manekekar informed journalists on the committee preparatory work and the stands the committee has taken on a number of questions. In answering questions of a number Western journalists regarding the nonaligned pool aims and activities, Manekekar stressed that the system of information exchanges and cooperation among the nonaligned news agencies was not established with (?the aim) of (?confronting) world news agencies and other developed general information media. The basic goal of the pool, he said, is to realize a better balance and more equal [word indistinct] in the existing world information system.

Mankekar and the Indian delegates who also were present at the talk with journalists illustrated the pool's achievements in presenting comprehensive and authentic information with exceptionally successful and all-encompassing pool reports from the ministerial conference of the nonaligned in Belgrade and the (?ministerial) meeting of the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau in Maputu. The Indian delegates assessed the reports and information from these important nonaligned meetings as the most acceptable for India, [word indistinct] greatest part of its talks and the Indian society as a whole.

List of Delegations

LD212216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1821 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, November 21 (TANJUG)--The majority of delegations to the Second Conference of the Non-aligned News Agencies' Pool and government representatives have arrived in Belgrade.

Already in Belgrade are representatives of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Vietnam, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Expected during the day is the arrival of the representatives of Angola, Jamaica, Syria, Yemen [as received] and Morocco, and tomorrow, Jordan and Pakistan.

Delegates of the Committee for Cooperation of the Nonaligned Countries Broadcasters, UNESCO, the United Nations, the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA), Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Romania and the news agency IPS who are participating in the conference as observers, are already in Belgrade.

All the conference participants and guests are staying in the new Belgrade "Intercontinental" Hotel near the "Sava" Conference Center.

The conference starts tomorrow morning.

Tito Greetings Message

LD221418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0946 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has sent the following message to the participants at the Second Conference of the Pool of News Agencies and representatives of governments of the nonalined countries:

"I have great pleasure in greeting all those taking part in the Second Conference of the Pool of News Agencies of the Nonalined Countries. I am glad that this conference is being held in Yugoslavia and that its organization is entrusted to our news agency TANJUG. I consider this to be recognition of our country's efforts which are exerted, in conjunction with other nonalined countries, in the struggle for new equitable international relations and within the scope of this, in the sphere of information in the world.

"The formation of the pool of news agencies of the nonalined countries was a major act in what we call the decolonization of information, that is, in the efforts made by the nonalined countries to remove the monopoly over information, and themselves to tell the world the truth about themselves. This is a very important contribution to the promotion and democratization of the system of information in the world as whole.

"I have always considered that for friendship among countries and peoples it is essential for them to get to know one another better, and the public information media play a great and irreplaceable role in this. I have therefore followed with great interest all your successes in the sphere of information exchange and setting up of news agencies in those countries where they did not exist before the formation of the pool.

"Cooperation in the field of information is an integral part of the struggle waged by the nonalined countries and developing countries, and also of all other democratic forces in the world, to create more just international political and economic relations. The creation of a new order in the sphere of international information is also a factor stimulating these profound changes.

"It is also good that your conference is being held immediately after the conclusion of the sixth conference of the nonalined in Havana, where support was expressed in the final declaration for the pool's efforts and for information activities as a whole. For great and responsible is your role in the dissemination of the ideas and agreements reached at the sixth summit in Havana, where the basic goals and authentic principles of nonalinement were ratified in a decisive manner. The realization of these goals demands a democratic dialog in order that the capacity for action of the nonalined countries should constantly increase in strength.

"In the conviction that your talks in Belgrade will be conducted in an atmosphere of frankness and constructive cooperation, I wish you fruitful work."

BRIEFS

GREEK MILITARY DELEGATION--Skopje--A delegation of the Greek Armed Forces, led by Army Gen Ioannis Davos, chief of the Greek General Staff, which paid a visit to our country and the armed forces for several days, ended its visit yesterday and departed for Athens. At Skopje Airport, the delegation was seen off by Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Lt Col Gen Lambe Mihajlovski, commander of the Skopje Military District; Lt Col Gen Boro Causev, commander of the Republican Staff of the Territorial Defense, and other personalities. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Nov 79 p 6 AU]